

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Correspondence Between Mr. Blaine and Baron Fava

ON THE NEW ORLEANS AFFAIR.

Why the Italian Minister Resigned His Position at Washington—Comments of The New Orleans Times and Other Papers on the Present State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The following correspondence between Baron Fava and Secretary Blaine, relating to the Italian trouble, is made public.

ROYAL LETTER OF LAY.
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1890.

Mr. Secretary of State:
By my two notes of the 15th and 16th, I had the honor to call your excellency's attention to the occurrence of exceptional gravity which took place at New Orleans on the 15th, whereby four subjects of the King of Italy, who were confined in the prison of that city, were massacred by the crowd under the leadership of two American citizens.

After having formally protested against the unjustified conduct of the local authorities, which were evidently resistant to all their duties on the occasion, I served to the government of his majesty the right to demand such satisfaction as it might think proper, since the occurrence in question constituted a patent violation of the stipulations of the treaty in force between our two countries, which secures to Italian subjects residing in the United States the same protection that is enjoyed by American citizens, and which has always been extended to the latter in Italian territory.

The reparation demanded by the government of the king, as I have had the honor to inform you in our interviews held during the last few days, were to consist of the following points:

First—The official assurance by the Federal government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice.

Second—The recognition in principle that an indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims.

Your excellency was pleased to declare to me that as the Federal government did not think that it could take this view of the case, it declined to take the two aforesaid demands into consideration.

Under these circumstances, the government of his majesty, considering that the legitimate action of the king's minister at Washington becomes ineffectual, has ordered me to take my leave.

In obedience to the instructions which I have received, I have the honor to announce to your excellency that I am going to leave Washington as speedily as possible, leaving the Marquis Imperiali, his majesty's secretary of legation, in charge of the current business of the royal legation.

I am pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the general assurance of your highest consideration.

FAVA.
His Excellency, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1891.

The Marquis Imperiali, chargé d'affaires, etc.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note of yesterday's date, from Baron Fava, who has left the Italian legation in your charge. I beg to express the sincere regret with which the government of the United States receives the intelligence of Baron Fava's speedy departure from this country.

Though he has more than once intimated his purpose, the government of the United States has been unable to see a legitimate reason for such a step. The baron's services have for the past ten years been distinguished at all times by the most agreeable relations with the executive department of this government. The regret at his leaving is enhanced when, as the president believes, he has been recalled under a misapprehension of facts by the government of Italy.

The cause of his suddenness in his diplomatic relations with this government is thus given in his note:

The reparation demanded by the government of the king, as I have had the honor to inform you in our interviews held during the last few days, were to consist of the following points:

First—The official assurance by the Federal government that the guilty parties should be brought to justice.

Second—The recognition in principle that an indemnity is due to the relatives of the victims.

The first demand thus stated by Baron Fava is slightly changed in phrase from that employed by him in his many verbal requests based on a telegram from the Marquis Rudini, which he left with me.

The Marquis Rudini declared that Italy's right to demand and obtain punishment of the murderers and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable.

It is inferred that Baron Fava's change of phrase meant no change of demand.

I have endeavored to impress upon him in the several personal interviews with which he has honored me, that the government of the United States is utterly unable to give the assurance which the Marquis Rudini has demanded. Even if the National government had the entire jurisdiction over the alleged murderers it could not give assurance to any foreign power that they should be punished.

The president is unable to see how any government could justly give an assurance of this character in advance of a trial and a verdict of guilty.

In the constitution of the United States it is declared that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed.

It is not a question of a jury, but of a trial. It is not a question of a jury, but of a trial. It is not a question of a jury, but of a trial.

Mr. Depew had just returned from a dinner given by Mr. Patton, he continued, his brotherly

the same procedure as that of the government of the state, and as a result of a trial and a verdict of guilty, the president would be in a position to give the assurance which the Marquis Rudini has demanded.

The United States government, however, has distinctly recognized the principle of indemnity, and it is a matter of course that it may have been with a violation of the rights secured to them under the treaty with the United States of Feb. 23, 1877.

I have repeatedly given to Baron Fava the assurance that, under the direction of the president, all the facts and circumstances of the case will be thoroughly investigated.

I have also informed him that in a matter of such gravity the government of the United States would not permit itself to be unduly hurried; nor will it make answer to any demand until every fact essential to a correct judgment shall have been fully ascertained through legal authority.

The impatience of the king's minister is natural, but his impatience does not always secure the most substantial justice.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Comments of The New Orleans Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—The Times-Democrat (Democratic) says: That there is no reason for this action, goes without saying, especially here in New Orleans, where the full facts of this case are known. Italy and the United States are and should continue on the best of terms.

There has never been the slightest unpleasantness between the two countries. The American people unanimously sympathized with the movement which reunited Italy under its present kingdom, and have ever since entertained the warmest friendship for it.

To break this friendship over a fair trial like that at the parish prison is a discredit like there was no international or diplomatic case involved. There was no question of any unfriendliness to Italy or to the Italians.

Eleven brigands and assassins were executed, of whom nine were American citizens, and two were said to be subjects of the king of Italy.

As has been said, it would not have made the slightest difference had these two latter been Italians or any other nationality, for the race question did not enter into the matter in the slightest degree.

The people of New Orleans rose to suppress an association of assassins, and it did not make the slightest difference to them to what race or nationality the murderers belonged.

As for the reported reprisals on Americans traveling in Italy, it is a game which both countries can play at, and there are twenty Italians in this country for every American in Italy.

How Viewed in Rome.

ROME, April 2.—Advices from Rome state that the government is being pushed on by popular sentiment toward an aggressive course of action.

King Humbert is friendly to Americans, and his feeling in this respect is shared by the higher nobility, and by nearly all who mingle in the circle of the court.

The people, however, are excited, and even more so than in the news of the massacre.

The American Italian papers, received within the past day or two, have caused the impression in Rome that the massacre was prompted and defended in America by other races, and that the proof is given of the power and importance of other immigrant races.

America will try to treat the matter on its own merits.

It is stated by an English gentleman, who possesses the confidence of the Italian court, that Italian royalty does not share in this belief, and would have been willing to ordinary diplomatic settlement.

Asked to Be Patient.

ROME, April 2.—A dispatch from Rome says: It is stated in circles in this city that the Italian minister to Washington has not called anything decisive, his government in connection with his recall.

Mr. A. C. Porter, the American minister to Italy, Tuesday requested the Italian government to be patient a few days. He explained in detail the obstacles existing in the United States which are in the way of a speedy settlement of the questions involved by the New Orleans killings.

The rumors which have been circulated in the United States to the effect that a number of Americans are detained in Italy as hostages are wholly unfounded.

The public is thus fully advised of the issue of the negotiation between this country and the United States.

A Case of Bluff.

ROME, April 2.—The Dispatch, Democratic, says: It is a fact that Italy's conduct looks very much like bluff. It is, however, been encouraged, if not instigated, by the dispatch sent to Mr. Blaine by the Marquis Rudini.

When our own secretary of state, without the pretense of an investigation, takes the Italian view of the case, what can we expect from the king of Italy and his minister?

At present we decline to see the war. It would be twelve times enough for Italy to have perpetrated her crime under the New Orleans grand jury had acted or tried to act.

She has gotten up a pretentious flash and uneasiness, and will continue to make a reputation for herself as a nation of cowards.

Chambers' Paper Interviewed.

NEW YORK, April 2.—It is admitted to Clayman M. Chapman, who reported the action of the Italian minister to Washington, that Italy will not declare war, and that she will not carry it on for twenty days at the longest.

Mr. Depew had just returned from a dinner given by Mr. Patton, he continued, his brotherly

bankrupt. Financially she is the poorest of European countries, and in her endeavor to keep pace with the tremendous armaments of her sister nations she has grinded down her people until she is the most poverty-stricken and wretched of all civilized countries.

I repeat, her credit is so bad that lack of money would compel Italy to stop war operations twenty days after war had been declared.

Italy Expects the Impossible.

MOBILE, Ala., April 2.—The Advertiser, Democratic, says: If the Italian government thinks that Minister Blaine and President Harrison ought to send down to New Orleans and kill all those engaged in the affair of a few days ago, it is expecting the impossible.

Secretary Blaine is largely responsible for the turn affairs have already taken, by the haste with which he took sides against the people of New Orleans and the manner in which he spoke of the massacre.

The Italian government shows its dense ignorance of republican institutions in supposing that the federal government can interfere in a matter of purely state concern.

One Way for Italy to Even.

LEWIS, April 2.—The Chronicle says that Baron Fava is not entitled to fix the time for redress by the American government, but must allow of a reasonable time for inquiries.

The capture of the Italian minister is a regrettable but war is unlikely. But what, if America, in replying to Fava's menace should prohibit Italian immigration?

TOBACCO STAMPS.

Their Sale to Manufacturers of Cigars Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Commissioner Mason has issued a circular letter to collectors of internal revenue prohibiting the sale of tobacco stamps to manufacturers of cigars.

The practice of all wing cigar manufacturers to put up in packages their scraps, cuttings, clippings, and attach thereto tobacco stamps and place the same on the market as manufactured cigars should be discontinued.

Cigar manufacturers have no right to dispose of their scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., in this manner. They may sell the same to a manufacturer of tobacco, or to an anti-reform manufacturer, but not to a manufacturer of cigars.

If cigar manufacturers desire to so dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, they will have to qualify as manufacturers of tobacco.

They will not be permitted to carry on the business of manufacturing cigars and at the same time dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, to a manufacturer of cigars.

If cigar manufacturers desire to so dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, they will have to qualify as manufacturers of tobacco.

They will not be permitted to carry on the business of manufacturing cigars and at the same time dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, to a manufacturer of cigars.

If cigar manufacturers desire to so dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, they will have to qualify as manufacturers of tobacco.

They will not be permitted to carry on the business of manufacturing cigars and at the same time dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, to a manufacturer of cigars.

If cigar manufacturers desire to so dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, they will have to qualify as manufacturers of tobacco.

They will not be permitted to carry on the business of manufacturing cigars and at the same time dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, to a manufacturer of cigars.

If cigar manufacturers desire to so dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, they will have to qualify as manufacturers of tobacco.

They will not be permitted to carry on the business of manufacturing cigars and at the same time dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, to a manufacturer of cigars.

If cigar manufacturers desire to so dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, they will have to qualify as manufacturers of tobacco.

They will not be permitted to carry on the business of manufacturing cigars and at the same time dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, to a manufacturer of cigars.

If cigar manufacturers desire to so dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, they will have to qualify as manufacturers of tobacco.

They will not be permitted to carry on the business of manufacturing cigars and at the same time dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, to a manufacturer of cigars.

If cigar manufacturers desire to so dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, they will have to qualify as manufacturers of tobacco.

They will not be permitted to carry on the business of manufacturing cigars and at the same time dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, to a manufacturer of cigars.

If cigar manufacturers desire to so dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, they will have to qualify as manufacturers of tobacco.

They will not be permitted to carry on the business of manufacturing cigars and at the same time dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, to a manufacturer of cigars.

If cigar manufacturers desire to so dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, they will have to qualify as manufacturers of tobacco.

They will not be permitted to carry on the business of manufacturing cigars and at the same time dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, to a manufacturer of cigars.

If cigar manufacturers desire to so dispose of scraps, cuttings, clippings, etc., accumulating in their factories, they will have to qualify as manufacturers of tobacco.

GROWING CRITICAL.

State of Affairs in the Cokers' Strike.

DEPREDACTIONS OF STRIKERS.

Armed Hungarians Make an Attack on the Non-Union Men at Mount Pleasant, Pa.—Other Dispatches Concerning Labor Troubles.

PITTSBURGH, April 2.—The following has just been received from Mount Pleasant, Pa.: One hundred and fifty Hungarians, many of whom were drunk, have just gone to the Standard works. The situation here is critical.

Shouting, intermingled with pistol shots, can be plainly heard in the direction of Morewood. They are gathering recruits and it is thought they will soon return to Morewood. If the strikers make a second raid on Morewood bloodshed will undoubtedly follow.

The company seems determined to repel any raid of strikers.

Striker Shot and Killed.

CHESTER, Pa., April 2.—William Brown, one of the men employed by the Standard Steel Casting company, at whose place a strike is in progress, was shot and killed last night. Brown is a striker, and it is said that he was with several strikers who attacked four non-union men.

The non-union men drew revolvers to defend themselves and Brown was shot through the heart. The four men, who came here from Jersey City to take strikers' places, are under arrest. Their names are A. and C. Gell, J. Cripps and Frank Quinn.

Lockout of Building Trades.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—A lockout occurred in the building trades in this city yesterday. 1,200 stonecutters, masons, bricklayers and hodcarriers having been informed by the contractors that they would not grant the advance asked by the men to be inaugurated April 1.

As a consequence building operations were almost totally suspended, only a few contractors having agreed to the new scale.

An Outbreak Nearly Fended.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., April 2.—There is likely to be trouble at the Coalbrook coal works soon. Coalbrook is one of McClure & Company's plants of seventy acres, and is the only plant in the region that is running full.

The strikers, some 10,000 men, have issued orders to prevent the drawing of the Coalbrook ovens, but the company intend to have them drawn in spite of the strikers.

Wagon and Carriage Makers Strike.

PITTSBURGH, April 2.—The wagon and carriage makers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, to the number of about 900, struck yesterday. The men were victorious in their strike, and about 300 of them going back to work yesterday.

There are still at 600 out for nine hours, and further signatures to their list are expected soon.

Settled for Three Months.

PITTSBURGH, April 2.—The sliding scale governing the wages of Carriage and Harness makers for the next three months was adjusted yesterday on a basis of \$2.50.

BOY ASSASSIN.

Attempt Made on the Life of Argentine's Prime Minister.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—A special dispatch from Buenos Ayres to The Globe Democrat says the city is greatly excited over an attempt made Saturday afternoon on the life of Gen. Roca, prime minister of the republic.

After a cabinet meeting which lasted until 5:30 o'clock Gen. Roca, accompanied by a friend, Don Gregorio Soler, entered his carriage and proceeded on his way home.

As they passed Calle Cangallo a shot was heard, and Gen. Roca at once stopped the carriage and said, "My God, I am wounded."

A great crowd surrounded the carriage and the police made twenty arrests, among them a boy from 12 to 14 years of age, who said he was out of mischief and being convinced that Gen. Roca was the cause of the ruin of the country, he decided to kill him.

The boy seems to be quite intelligent, but it is believed he was made the tool of some of Gen. Roca's bitter enemies.

Three days ago President Pellegrini received letters warning him that attempts would be made on the lives of himself, Gen. Roca and Gen. Levalle.

The police do not state how badly Gen. Roca was hurt.

Election in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—There was a large vote at the state election yesterday. The indications are that there has been a change of state.

The general feeling is popular vote. The general feeling is popular vote. The general feeling is popular vote.

Private Bank Assets.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—The John McNab bank, one of the oldest and most substantial institutions of Buffalo, N. Y., made an assignment yesterday. An attachment was levied on the assets of the bank by creditors in New York City.

The failure caused no run on the other banks in Buffalo. Institutions and assets are not known and cannot be known.

Lawrence's Bank Assets.

BOSTON, April 2.—The will of Lawrence Patrick Barrett was filed for probate yesterday. The deceased left a large estate, including real estate, stocks, bonds, and personal property.

The will was filed for probate yesterday. The deceased left a large estate, including real estate, stocks, bonds, and personal property.

IRON AND STEEL.

Our Relations With Great Britain on This Important Subject.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—This week's Manufacturers' Record publishes extracts from the letter of an English correspondent holding very intimate relations to the iron and steel and financial circles of Great Britain, which states that the British company which has purchased property in 20,000 acres of land in Tennessee, has 22,000 capital and the strongest English directory yet organized for operations in the south.

The American representatives are John H. Luman, John C. Neale, John C. Calhoun and Gen. Chamberlain, of Chattanooga. Another syndicate has sent an eminent British expert to examine 100,000 acres of timber, coal and iron and five clay lands on the Licking river in Kentucky, which will be purchased and developed if the expert's report is satisfactory.

A third syndicate with a capital stock of \$5,000,000 is being organized to make extensive purchases in the south for which negotiations are now in progress.

This company expects to secure its property in time to begin work next autumn. The same writer says that the recent rumors that the British syndicate behind the Kumball Town company of Tennessee, has purchased also the properties of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in that state and will unite all its capital and management, are correct. This reported purchase does not include the Alabama properties of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railway company.

Treasury Department Monthly Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The treasury department's monthly debt statement issued yesterday, shows a slight increase in the public debt during March, amounting to \$10,125. The total debt in the treasury is \$850,029,220.

The surplus in the treasury, including about \$21,000,000 in subsidiary coin, is \$38,425,000, a decrease of about \$5,000,000 during the past month.

Government receipts during March aggregated \$24,418,339, or nearly \$5,000,000 less than in March, 1890.

This falling off in receipts is mainly due to loss of revenue on sugar imported and refined in bond during the past month.

Pension payments for the past nine months, of the first three-quarters of the current fiscal year, aggregated about \$97,000,000, and points to a pension charge during the current year of about \$125,000,000, or \$29,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

La Grippe in New York.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The monthly report received at the board of education shows that there were more than 6,000 absentees in the public schools in March on account of the prevalence of the grip.

About 6 per cent of the teachers were also afflicted. There are 200 policemen on the sick list owing to the grip.

In Brooklyn there has also been a marked falling off in attendance of children in schools. The teachers and policemen are likewise affected with grip.

Seven deaths were reported yesterday resulting from la grippe symptoms. This makes forty-four deaths from the same cause during the past two weeks.

The health department reports that deaths from la grippe are on the increase. The disease is confined to a large extent to the tenement house district.

Liberty's Success in Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, April 2.—The Liberator has been completely successful in the recent election. The condition of the revolution is at its height and is represented to be desperate. Famine prices prevail, and the coal supply is exhausted, while on the coast the revolutionary fleet is keeping a sharp lookout for such coalition as may appear.

A government squadron, made up of an armed corvette, two gun boats and three torpedo boats, is about ready to offer battle to the revolutionaries.

A conclusive naval engagement is expected to follow the meeting of the fleets.

For Insulting a Young Woman.

RICHBURG, Va., April 2.—Brakeman Wrenn, of the Chesapeake and Ohio, was taken into the woods near Clifton Forge on Saturday night and given forty lashes for insulting a young woman. After the lashing he was ordered to leave the vicinity, which he did at once.

BUILDING COLLAPSES.

One Man Killed and Another Fatally Injured at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, April 2.—The second story of W. A. Hoveler's storage house, corner Thirtieth and Pike streets, collapsed at an early hour Wednesday morning instantly killing John Herman, and fatally injuring John Burns.

Herman and Fred Kline were in the first story loading a car. Kline saw the ceiling parting and got under a car, escaping with a few bruises. Burns was on the second floor when it fell in.

Herman came here Tuesday from Cleveland.

Probably a Hostile Crime.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 2.—At an early hour Wednesday morning two negro men were shot and killed about one mile north of Richmond, about ten feet from the railroad track. No one knows how they came there or what caused their death. The fact of their bodies being so close to the railroad track led to the belief that they had been killed by a passenger train, but on examination of their persons their bodies were found to be sound. The affair is shrouded in mystery.

Death of a Noted Female Acrobat.

PITTSBURGH, April 2.—Herr Frank, the notorious anarchist, died yesterday evening at the Allegheny hospital at 1:40 o'clock, aged 71 years. His body will be cremated here at 2 o'clock Sunday. Herr Most will be present.

The Weather.

No slight changes in temperature, with shifting to northeasterly and colder on Friday.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Local Time Card.

Quick

Time!

AND

THE

LOWEST

RATES!

N. Y., P. AND O. DIVISION.
CITY DEPT.

[In effect Nov. 16th, 1890.]

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1.....	9:30 am	No. 12.....	4:20 am
No. 3.....	9:45 am	No. 4.....	1:50 pm
No. 37.....	12:25 pm	No. 39.....	4:40 pm
No. 5.....	10:40 pm	No. 8.....	1:40 pm
		No. 22.....	8:50 pm

C. AND E. DIVISION.
MARION JUNCTION DEPT.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
No. 1.....	9:45 am	No. 8.....	1:20 pm
No. 5.....	12:45 pm	No. 2.....	6:0 pm
No. 3.....	11:20 am	No. 12.....	4:55 am
No. 33.....	9:15 am	No. 39.....	6:10 am

No. 2, 3 and 32 have no Erie connection.

BIG FOUR.
(In effect on and after Nov. 23, 1890.)

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 3.....	10:42 a. m.	No. 10.....	8:41 a. m.
No. 7.....	3:50 p. m.	No. 15.....	5:50 p. m.
No. 9.....	12:10 a. m.	No. 18.....	9:52 p. m.
No. 47.....	1:55 a. m.	No. 19.....	8:59 a. m.
No. 61, local.	1:50 a. m.	No. 30, local.	2:30 p. m.

C. H. V. ANDT.

No. 21	KORTS.	C. H. V. ANDT.	SOUTH.
No. 22	6.30 am	No. 23	5.40 pm
No. 23	11.25 AM	No. 24	8.20 pm
No. 25	5.21 pm	No. 25	1.14 pm
		No. 26	4.48 pm

All trains run Sunday bet 12 and 22. Trains 29 and 27 run only between Marion and Columbus

LIME!

Lesfler & Bland and W. & J. F. Prendergast have exclusive sale for the Norris & Christian Lime and Stone Co.'s and John Evans' lime for the retail trade of Marion, O. All orders will have

prompt attention.
 gham & Stowe,
 226 East Center Street,
 ury Plumbers,
 m and Gas Fitting.

 FIXTURE !

 ydrants
 and
 Street Washes!

 INSTRUCTED OF
 Galvanized Iron
 Pipe,
 d Against Frost.

 GHAM
 & STOWE,
 CENTER STREET.

 hing House
 UNITY
 eads to fortune."—Shakespeare.
 JUDGMENT in the selection of
 and the prices as well, THEN we are
 eads on to fortune. Our announce-

ing Men's

ars to good duty.

h \$25.00, for	\$18.00
20.00 "	15.00
15.00 "	10.00
8.50 "	5.00
5.00 "	2.50

T HATS!

it with one of our new styles. Have
ssy hats issued for the season's trade.
ents' Furnishing Goods, in fact the
line, so don't fail to call when you

and Gents' Furnishers,
posite Hotel Marion, Marion, Ohio.

NEWSPAPERARCHI

